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DR. SHANTZ TO HEAD WILDLIFE
ACTIVITIES OF U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The appointment of Dr. Homer L. Shantz, President of the University of Arizona, to be Chief of the Division of Wild Life Management of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was announced by F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service today.

The appointment will become effective June 1, 1936. Dr. Shantz today submitted his resignation to the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona.

"The naming of Dr. Shantz to this newly-created post," Mr. Silcox said, "brings into the Forest Service a man of excellent qualifications, training, understanding and long experience in this field of work. He represents a scientific and practical viewpoint on a subject of increasing national interest."

Dr. Shantz has since his boyhood days been intensely interested in the conservation of American wildlife. He has followed biological, botanical and zoological lines of work throughout his career as a scientist and educator.

Born in Kent County, Michigan, January 24, 1876, Dr. Shantz received his B.S. and Doctor of Science degrees from Colorado College; from the University of Nebraska he received his Ph.D. degree. He was an in-

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structor in botany and zoology at Colorado College, an instructor of botany at the Universities of Nebraska and Missouri, and was Professor of Botany and Bacteriology at the University of Louisiana.

Following his teaching work in these Universities, Dr. Shantz began work with the Department of Agriculture in 1910, assigned to the Bureau of Plant Industry, as a plant physiologist and botanist. In 1926 and 1927, he collaborated with government scientists in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and later with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dr. Shantz returned to educational work as Professor and head of the Botany Department of the University of Illinois until his selection as President of the University of Arizona, which post he has held since 1928. He has been a special lecturer on plant geography, and is a member of various State educational boards in Arizona and many national and international scientific societies. He is a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Theta Xi, Theta Alpha Phi, and Alpha Zeta fraternities. He is a member of the Explorers Club, New York, the Cosmos Club, Washington, and other organizations.

Dr. Shantz' career embraces wide experience in Africa. He received a special detail to determine natural plant resources and crop production possibilities of large portions of this continent, and later expanded this field of inquiry for the use of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, 1918-19. He was also detailed as an agricultural explorer with the Smithsonian Institution African Expedition in 1919, and also was named a member of the Educational Commission to East Africa under the auspices of the Phelps Stokes Fund and the International Educational Board, in 1924.

The Division of Wild Life Management, which Dr. Shantz will head, was

recently expanded under the reorganization program of the Forest Service. This work was formerly coupled with range management, but in view of the importance of this work, it was put into a separate division to operate under the Branch of National Forest Administration. Dr. Shantz will launch an expansive program of critical analysis of conditions, resources and demands of wildlife on the national forest areas. Under his direction, there will be developed wider management plans for wildlife in coordination with other national forest resources.

"Within the last few years, during a period of depression and unemployment," Mr. Silcox said, "the possibilities of further utilization of the National Forest resources to improve social and economic conditions had been demonstrated and visualized. Under the direction of such a man as Dr. Shantz, there are unlimited possibilities of making wild life serve to a far greater extent than in the past toward these ends. This is especially true on the Eastern and Lake States National Forest regions where we have acquired large areas of devastated timber lands on which wild life has gone the way of the timber. Potentially, these are productive lands from the viewpoint of both wild life and timber.' The coordination of timber and wildlife production on these areas is one of the Forest Service's outstanding problems.

"It is incumbent upon the Forest Service as the manager of the largest areas of publicly owned land, to accept the leadership in a movement to show how these lands can be made more productive and of greater use to the public."